

**Graham:** There is an inconsistency, but not a deep inconsistency. The G8, and particularly the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative, will give additional aid to areas where we can create a good governance model, which others will be encouraged to follow. There will continue to be failed states, such as the Great Lakes area and Zimbabwe, which may fall into that category. We will continue aid there to human beings on a humanitarian basis. However, we are going to try to use the cream, or the extra, from the G8 system to work on advancing a good governance model.

So I think we are going to refine CIDA programs to focus on how to be more effective on fundamental issues such as AIDS, women, children, and education in all countries, or where we can use aid effectively. But we are also trying to create a new paradigm, a new model, working with the African partners to make a real difference.

**Stuart:** You cannot build human security only through humanitarian work. It needs to include the building of the virtuous cycle that I mentioned earlier. It needs a peace-building and a reconstruction focus.

**Question:** What can Canada do to lead their American and British partners, and other members of the Security Council to adopt a coherent policy in the Great Lakes Region to put an end to the war?

**Graham:** This is an enormously complex problem and one in which I am not yet that educated. Two weeks ago I met with British Foreign Minister Jack Straw and French Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine in London. What was interesting for me regarding the Great Lakes Region was that for a long time they have seen the possibility of a type of war between anglophone supporters and francophone supporters. I think this element at least has to be regulated. The Europeans, the English and the French have said that we should collaborate together to regulate the problems in the Great Lakes. I think we could first speak with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and then with the francophone leader to try and get them to regulate it.

It is an illusion to think the Americans are interested in this problem. We have to determine how we can do this with CIDA, with proper means to go there and work on it. As mentioned earlier, the Prime Minister has put Africa on the agenda for the G8 meeting, with the possibility of engaging Mr. Bush as well as the other leaders in the G8, on these types of problems.

**Beaudet:** I hate the word "failed state". I think it comes from the same paradigm of Samuel Huntington's "clash of civilisations". I think it has a racist undertone. Germany in 1945 could easily have been read as a failed state, but has now proven differently. I think the Congo is not a failed state and neither is the Sudan and neither is Angola. There are lots of forces leading towards reconstruction and towards peace and they deserve to be heard. We cannot hear them if we think, "Ah, it's a failed state" and the second phrase is "write them off".

**Medina:** All right. But we have heard them today. We have had some responses. We also have heard about some of the frustration, some of the fear, some of the ignorance that is out there and how that could bode ill in terms of building a future that does not rely upon military solutions. We also heard though about the kinds of efforts, renewed efforts, that must be made in particular